

## BUDGET GROWING BIGGER EACH YEAR

More Than Three and a Quarter Millions in New Ordinance.

## SMOOTH PAVING IN BROAD STREET

Six Blocks West of Tenth Will Be Improved During Year. Sum of \$75,000 Set Aside for First Regiment Armory. No Provision for Ornamental Lights.

Forecasting the widespread demand for a bond issue for street improvements by liberal appropriations, far exceeding the aggregate of former years, the annual appropriation ordinance was reported to the Council last night by the Committee on Finance, the final appropriations being \$2,500,381.92. This is the largest budget in the history of the city, exceeding the record breaking budget of last year by \$288,494.26. Under the rules the paper was tabled without debate, and will come up for discussion and action at the regular meeting of the Council next Monday night.

Among other provisions are \$75,000 toward a new armory for the First Virginia Regiment to cost \$105,000; \$25,000 for new street cleaning department at \$18,210 for new building at the First Market; \$25,000 for purchase of rathskeller property to enlarge William Byrd Park; \$47,531.10 to open and widen Rosemeath Road; \$29,000 for arching over Bacon's Quarter Branch; \$35,000 for smooth paving of Broad Street westwardly from Tenth Street; \$18,000 for completion of new Lester Street; \$14,000 for granite paving on Broad Street, west of Harrison; \$5,000 for memorial gates at Bryan Park; and \$200,000 for streets generally.

## House for School Teachers.

Provision is made for a new automobile patrol wagon and a new automobile ambulance; for another automobile engine, and for three motor cars for the City Department. The only provision for increase in pay not allotted provided for by special ordinance is in the case of school teachers, where the fund for payroll at the hands of the City School Board will provide for an increase averaging 10 per cent.

The pay roll of the schools last year was \$209,000, and the budget this year carries \$260,000, an increase of \$50,000. The new Harvey School has been added, increasing the number of teachers, and about \$25,000 will be available for increased salaries, the amounts and the classification being left to the School Board to adjust as the Council has never attempted to fix the salaries of teachers. The budget carries \$100,000 for two school houses, in accordance with the ordinance recently adopted.

As heretofore announced, no funds are provided for additional ornamental lighting, the total appropriations to the municipal electric plant, which during the last two years has become a heavy drain on the city finances, being this year limited to \$64,000.

## Shows How Money Has Gone.

With the annual budget, Special Accountant George S. Crenshaw reported a breakdown showing the total of expenditures for last year, \$2,000,000, in which the money was divided. From current revenues the city paid out \$3,100,891.60, of which approximately one-third, or more than \$1,000,000 went for salaries of city employees. Of the total \$1,671,518.50 was for permanent improvements. There was also expended during the year \$715,212 from the various recent bond issues, all of which went into permanent improvements, making a total addition to the city's assets during the year of \$1,331,725. This was divided among new school buildings, purchase of Ford's Hotel block, sewer construction, payments on new Mayo bridge, water and gas mains and electric plant equipment. The chart printed herewith, compiled from estimates made by Special Accountant Crenshaw, shows the proportion of expenditures—how the tax payer's money goes.

## Comments on It Last Night.

Chairman H. K. Pollard, Jr., of the Finance Committee, called attention to the large annual burden now on the city for interest on the city debt and sinking fund, taking nearly one-fourth of the new budget, the total of the interest and redemption items being \$725,750.35. Mr. Pollard said he considered that this great annual burden was a sufficient argument against further debt issues at this time, except for revenue-producing assets, and that further bonds should only be issued after the most careful scrutiny of the plans and projects. Mr. Pollard said he thought the budget would, in the main, meet general approval, as it had been prepared with careful consideration of every interest.

## Will Oppose Rosemeath Road.

In the Council chamber last night the only outspoken objection was to the item of \$47,531 for opening and widening Rosemeath Road, and there will inevitably be a strong effort to have this changed to smooth paving generally. Already a large number of votes are pledged to the change, as the allowances of the commissioners of condemnation, especially in the case of the large tract of property owned by W. S. Forbes, are generally held to be excessive, the commissioners apparently having given full valuations without any deduction for the enhancement of values by reason of the improvements to be made by the city. An effort will also be made to have the words "smooth paving" listed in the items for streets generally, which may now be expended only for grading, graveling, granite spall paving, curbs and gutters. Objection is made that all smooth paving should come from a separate fund, and not at the expense of the outlying districts, which are struggling in impossible mud.

## Auditor Warren Submitted with the Budget a Detailed Statement Showing his Estimate of Revenues for 1911 to

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## HOUSE APPROVES GRINDING OF LIME

Big Majority for State's Entrance Into Manufacturing Field.

## ROLLING STOCK IN CONFERENCE

Will Decide as to Electric Railways—Sixty-One Bills Passed in House—Senate Defeats Measure Regarding Treasurers' Deposits in Local Banks.

With an organization fully as compact and as determined as that which passed the Jordan enabling act, the advocates of the lime grinding bill passed their measure yesterday in the House of Delegates by a vote of 45 to 19. For two years the State Farmers' Institute and other organizations have been working up sentiment among the agricultural classes to have the state establish plants for the grinding of limestone and oyster shells, to be sold for the purpose of improving the farms, and to be operated as far as possible by convict labor.

There are to be two plants, one in the mountains, to grind limestone, and the other at the seashore, to grind oyster shells. The total investment is to be \$30,000. The Governor, the superintendent of the State Penitentiary and the Commissioner of Agriculture will constitute the "Convict Lime Board," to have charge of the manufacture and sale of the product. It is to be sold at cost, all expenses being taken into consideration, including depreciation.

The organized forces behind the Land substitute for the original bill voted down every amendment not previously agreed upon between themselves, even one which was intended to prevent the spending of more money than authorized in the appropriation, and the one making the State liable for damages to employees of the plant.

## Vote in Detail.

Ayes—Adams, Anderson, Baker, of Chesterfield, Bell, Bowman, Brown, of Louisa, Budd, Calkins, of Chesterfield, Clark, Coleman, of Spotsylvania, Creamer, Daniel, Earmann, Evans, Ewing, Fitzhugh, Flanagan, Gilliam, Grant, Harvey, Harwood, Houston, Howerton, Ivoy, Kinney, Land, Love, Martin, Meade, Mistlead, Moore, Mosier, Mustard, Norris, Old, Olfert, Page, Radford, Rakes, Richards, Roberts, of Mecklenburg; Roberts, of Washington; Robertson, Holston, Row, Rutherford, Smith, Stephenson, of Bath; Stephenson, of James City; Stratton, Trabb, Tait, Taylor, Templeton, Terrill, Throckmorton, Tift, Uiz, Walton, Weaver, Webb, White, of Albemarle; Willeroy, Williams and Wise—63.

Noes—Borden, Browning, Cox, Curtis, Kemper, Spessard, Watts, White, and the Commissioner; Wissler and the Speaker—19.

## Pair—Mr. Bain with Mr. Lunsford.

## Consider Rolling Stock Tax.

The House of Delegates refused to concur in the Senate amendments to the rolling stock bill, and the matter went to a conference committee, composed of Messrs. Holt, Hart and Echols for the Senate, and Messrs. Williams, Throckmorton and Watts for the House. The objection was not to the basis of division of this revenue, but arose, as explained in The Times-Dispatch of Saturday, over the exemption of "street railways" from the distribution of taxes. It was a question as to whether or not this applies to electric railways running into the country. In reference, it is expected, the word "street" will be substituted for the word "street."

No fewer than sixty-two House bills were finally passed by the House yesterday, all save the lime grinding bill being acted upon in the afternoon session of two hours and ten minutes. These were for the most part uncontested, since one objection served to pass a bill by. Naturally, most of them were local, but some are of general importance. In addition, the House passed twelve Senate bills and agreed to the Senate amendments in five House bills.

## Work Disposed Of.

The oldest inhabitants cannot remember a day under the new Constitution when so many measures were disposed of. The roll call at the afternoon session was rapid and efficient, so that there was not the slightest delay. This relieves the calendar to a very great extent.

The Senate also spent a busy afternoon, advancing half a hundred bills, and passing about a dozen. Some contested matters occupied its attention in the morning.

The bill providing for a department of mines was passed by the Senate, and immediately communicated by Senator Wendenburg to the House, whose Committee on Agriculture and Mining will have a special meeting this morning at 9 o'clock to consider it.

A bill proposing that when local treasurers deposit public funds in a designated bank, they shall not be liable in case of the failure of the depository, was defeated in the Senate by a vote of 13 to 18, but a motion to reconsider was passed by, and it may come up again.

Another content was had over the laying of insurance cases on the United States courts, and debate was not concluded when the morning session ended.

## Taxes and Primaries To-Day.

Important matters will be considered in the two houses to-day. The primary bill is a special order in the Senate, and it is believed that body will pass it, although the amendments may be such as will be distasteful to its patrons. In the House the Byrd Tax Commission bill, as amended by the Finance Committee, will come up at 1 o'clock, and it is expected that it will be disposed of in one way or the other.

The morning fight in the House was over attempted changes in the outlines

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## MEXICAN REBELS ADVANCE ON CITY

Believed to Be Extending Wing Around Juarez.

## AMERICANS ARE READY FOR ACTION

Troops With Machine Guns Stationed at Strategic Points in El Paso, Anticipating Battle Across Border—All Foreigners Are Warned Away From Juarez.

El Paso, Texas, February 26.—At 11:15 o'clock to-night the forces of Emilio Campa arrived on the river bank opposite Fort Bliss and about one and a half miles northward of Juarez. They are supposed to be extending a wing around the west side of the city.

El Paso speedily took on a martial appearance to-night when an announcement that a telephone conference between Mexican Consul E. C. Lorente and Emilio Campa, commanding the Vasquez army at Juarez, regarding the fate of Juarez, had terminated unsatisfactorily.

Six hundred United States troops of the Fourth Cavalry and of the Eighteenth Infantry, with machine guns, were stationed at strategic points, although Colonel E. Z. Steever stated that he had no instructions to do other than protest should Mexican bullets be fired into American territory.

Americans in Juarez responded promptly to the warning issued by United States Consul Edwards, and the Commissioner of Agriculture with hundreds of Mexican non-combatants.

These preparations were hastened by the report that Campa's troops already had begun their advance from Juarez.

## Citizens Warned.

Bauche, Chihuahua, February 26.—The following announcement was sent to Juarez this afternoon: "Encampment near Ciudad Juarez, February 26, 1912.

"For the present I hereby announce in the name of all the chiefs and all troops under my command that all guarantees extend to all foreigners and natives as long as there is no resistance of any kind offered in Ciudad Juarez. If there is resistance offered we will enter the city through blood and fire if need be. I will unite without distinction of political parties.

(Signed) "GENERAL EMILIO CAMPA, "COLONEL ROGUE GOMEZ, "MAJOR TOMAS LOZA."

## Heads Report of Battle.

Washington, February 26.—The War Department was thrown into a state of excitement here to-day by telegraphic reports of the arrival of a large band of insurgents in the vicinity of Juarez, Mexico, opposite El Paso, and of serious fighting in the outskirts of the town.

These reports, it was explained at the department, "came from army officers" and the department officials were startled at a second time by press dispatches from El Paso declaring there had been absolutely no fighting in Juarez or its environs. None of the department officials would comment upon the complex situation.

The immediate effect of the first news was to cause the dispatch of further messages from the War Department to certain military posts, looking to further movements of troops toward the border. The Fourth Infantry, now divided between Fort Crook, Omaha, and Fort Logan H. Root, at Fort Smith, Arkansas, was ordered to get ready with supplies and shelter tents and everything necessary for border service, and to be prepared to entrain for San Antonio on the receipt of a second message. This will probably be the first regiment to reinforce the border patrol, but others are slated for such service if to-day's developments at El Paso appear to justify the movement.

## Does Not Mean Invasion.

The assemblage of this military force on the north side of the Rio Grande does not mean a projected invasion of Mexico, a fact strongly emphasized at the War Department. It is admitted, however, that the troops will not hesitate to cross the international boundary line to insure the maintenance of the peace, and enough to insure the safety of persons on the American side.

"There is no thought of intervention in Mexico for the purpose of pacification or otherwise," said Secretary of War Stimson at the White House to-day. "All that we propose to do is to protect American lives and property, and this we will do."

There is general belief here that the Mexicans will respect a neutral zone near the American border and will not invite even a temporary invasion of American troops.

Whether a program of President Taft is to be enforced by troops of the United States, or whether the Mexicans themselves will observe it and prevent a clash with the United States, is to be seen. President Taft is exceedingly hopeful that President Madero and the legitimate revolutionists will join in "keeping off the grass."

Proposition to Madero. President Taft, it now becomes known, has proposed to President Madero the establishment of a neutral zone along the American border, in which there must be no fighting. This proposition will, it is believed, be accepted. If it is not, American troops will enforce it just the same by going across the border and whipping any body of Mexicans that engages in battle at points where American lives will be in danger.

Telegrams being received from Texas congratulate the administration on its attitude as to a neutral zone and express the belief that this attitude will save complications with Mexico.

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## FIGHTING AGAIN, COLONEL IS HAPPY

He Is in Battle to the End, and Glad of It.

## ABIDE VERDICT OF CONVENTION

Makes It Plain That He Will Not Lead Third Party Should He Be Defeated at Chicago. Explains to State Assembly Recall of Judicial Decisions Project.

Boston, February 26.—Colonel Roosevelt plunged into the thick of the fight for the presidential nomination to-day. He said unequivocally that he was in the fight to the end and was glad of it. He replied to the charge that he would be breaking his "third-term" pledge if he accepted another nomination, and asserted that whether or not he should be the choice of his party at the Chicago convention he would abide by its decision.

"I am perfectly happy now," said he, "because I am making a straight-out fight for a principle. The issue is in no way a personal one."

"Do you intend to support the Republican nominee, whoever he may be?" he was asked.

"Of course, I shall," he replied with emphasis.

## Defends His Policies.

In response to inquiries as to the principles for which he is fighting, Colonel Roosevelt referred questions to his speeches in Columbus, O., last week and before the Massachusetts House to-day. In his address to-day he defended his proposal for limited recall of judicial decisions, and championed the right of popular election to control the machinery of government.

Colonel Roosevelt's position in regard to the "third term" was explained by a number of his callers to-day. "My position is perfectly simple," he said, "I stated it as clearly as I could in 1904, and reiterated it in 1907. I said that I would not accept a nomination for a third term under any circumstances, meaning, of course, a third consecutive term."

"I could not have said less at the time, nor could I have said more. Of course, I could not then know whether or not there would be a demand for me to accept a nomination at some future time. And, believing, as I do, that the selection of candidates for the presidency rests entirely with the people, I could not say that at no time in my life would I accept another nomination."

It must be clear to any reasonable man that the precedent which forbids a third term has reference only to a third consecutive term. It grew out of the fact that a President of the United States under the present constitution system of electing delegates, can, if he knows his party, use the machinery at his disposal to nominate himself, even though the majority of his party is against him. But, after he has been out of office for a term he has lost control of that machinery. In private citizens, the machinery is then in the hands of the man occupying the office of President.

## Day of Conferences.

Colonel Roosevelt devoted a large part of the day to conferring with men who are claiming the Roosevelt organization in Massachusetts. He told them he would not identify himself with the organization. He also talked for some time with Governor Robert Bass, of New Hampshire, whom he is to visit in the near future.

Colonel Roosevelt promised to send a letter to be read at a Roosevelt rally, which will be held here Saturday night by the Progressive Republican League. Governor Stubbs, of Kansas, ex-Governor Fort, of New Jersey, and Senator Clapp, of Minnesota, are expected to speak.

## Explains His Position.

Boston, February 26.—Standing in the assembly chamber of the Massachusetts Capitol to-day, Theodore Roosevelt explained and emphasized his new project for the limited recall of judicial decisions. Colonel Roosevelt, whose visit to the State House was unexpected, struck out boldly at those who have criticized his plan.

"Our system of government is a confessed failure," he said, "unless the people are to be trusted to govern themselves."

After declaring that it should be the aim of those who are worthy of endeavoring to lead the people aright "to help better, not merely politically, but industrially, the condition of those least favored by fortune, and to endeavor to make and to keep the government genuinely a government of, by and for the people," Colonel Roosevelt continued, "and because I believe in genuine popular rule, I favor direct nominations, direct primaries, including direct preferential presidential primaries, not only for local but for national offices."

"The people, after the deliberation, are to be and must be the masters and their representatives their servants," declared Colonel Roosevelt.

"Now, in the measure that I advocate, in the method of securing a proper selection of the constitution which I advocate, remember to take what I say, and not the headlines in the newspapers purporting to tell what I say. I am not advocating the recall of judges; I am advocating a measure which, if adopted, will prevent it."

## What He Says, Not Headlines.

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## Won't Help His Friend, the Colonel



HENRY CABOT LODGE

## PRESSES CHARGE OF CORRUPTION

Reed, of Missouri, Asks Investigation of Election of Du Pont, of Delaware.

## MEYER PLEADS FOR NAVY

Shows How United States Is Dropping Behind Other Powers.

Washington, February 26.—Senator Reed, of Missouri, to-day introduced his resolution for an investigation of the election of Senator Henry A. Du Pont, of Delaware. Mr. Reed several days ago announced his intention to press such an inquiry. His action is based on the testimony given recently by the Senate Judiciary Committee, which investigated the nomination of Cornelius P. Swann to be marshal of Delaware. Allegations of corruption in connection with elections in that State, in which Senator Du Pont's name was mentioned, incidentally caused President Taft to withdraw Mr. Swann's nomination. The resolution, which was read to the Senate and tabled at Senator Reed's request after his announcement that he would speak to it on Wednesday, contains charges that Senator Du Pont knowingly caused the election of a corrupt agent to be in excess of \$25,000, and said to be in excess of \$25,000, for use in the campaign. It alleges that this money was sent from Senator Du Pont's office and was appropriated among "various corrupt agents" working in the interest of his candidacy for the United States Senate. It further charges that similar practices and the use of Du Pont money marked the biennial general State elections from 1904 to 1910.

## Pleads for the Navy.

Washington, February 26.—Japan by 1912 will have created the position of third naval power, from the United States, and this country will have difficulty in maintaining itself in fourth place unless it builds two battleships a year.

Secretary Meyer declared this to be a fact in his testimony to-day before the House Naval Affairs Committee. The secretary urged greater liberality by Congress in dealing with the naval establishment.

Mr. Meyer asked also for an appropriation of \$1,000,000 to establish a globe-gridding wireless system, by which United States warships could keep in constant touch with Washington, with naval bases and with each other.

The secretary told the committee that even with the construction of two battleships a year, the United States in four years would be forced to drop behind Japan in the naval scale. If only one ship a year be built, the United States would find itself outstripped by Great Britain, Germany, France and Japan.

As part of the general naval reorganization scheme, Secretary Meyer suggested the abandonment of the navy yards at New York, Boston and Portsmouth, N. H., provided \$24,000,000 could be realized from their sale. The three yards cost the government more than \$116,000,000.

In place of the abandoned yards, the new plan contemplates one great yard in Narragansett Bay, another at Norfolk, a torpedo station at Charleston and a small yard at Key West. The latter would be in the nature of a auxiliary to the naval base at Guantanamo. The secretary strongly advocated the creation of the grade of admiral on the active list, with the creation of two vice-admirals.

## Report Is Criticized.

Washington, February 26.—Sharp criticism of a Bureau of Labor report on labor conditions in the South was made in the Senate to-day by Senator Overman, of North Carolina. He found especial fault with a comparison of the bills of fare of the mill men of North Carolina and Georgia with the menus of the prisoners in the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., and after

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## PURCELL HURLS AFFRONT BACK AT MINISTER

Exciting Scenes at Enabling Act Hearing at Capitol.

## GRAVE CHARGE BY REV. J. J. WICKER

Says All Who Oppose Jordan Bill Do So for Money—Chamber of Commerce Representatives Resent Insult—Purcell 'Tears Hypocrite's Mask From His Face.'

"There is no man in the State of Virginia who opposes the enabling act except for the money there is in it for him. The Chamber of Commerce members want to make money at the expense of the manhood of the State," said J. J. Wicker, of this city, last night before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections. "Freedom in a public meeting is an individual forced to accept the replies which were hurled in Mr. Wicker's face. But for his cloth, it was felt, the insult would have been visited upon him. As it was, without a tremor he accepted worse things."

"I did not expect," said Colonel John B. Purcell, president of the First National Bank of Richmond, "after living a virtuous life for sixty-three years in this community, to come here and be insulted. I shall tear from this man's face the hypocrite's mask. That mask shall not protect him from the results of his vile insinuations, which I here hurl back in his teeth."

## Denounces Wicker.

"No gentleman," continued Colonel Purcell, shaking his fist under Mr. Wicker's nose, "would have made the assault he dared to make upon the Chamber of Commerce. It repudiates. I do not propose to be insulted here before a committee of the General Assembly of Virginia by a man I never saw before."

"I am sure, gentlemen of the committee, that you will repudiate his remarks and treat them with the contempt which he deserves."

"The remarks of the man who preceded Colonel Purcell," said John C. Easley, of R. B. Chaffin & Co., "are a personal affront to every member of the Chamber of Commerce and the great interests which make up this community. When he said that no one opposed the enabling act except for the money in it, so far as I am concerned, he uttered a misstatement."

"If what he has said is a sample of temper, then for this love of God defend us from him. I am sure that the remarks of that person," said William A. Moncure, "are personally offensive and insulting."

## Earnest of Future.

Cheers and hisses alternated in the Senate chamber during the progress of the Chamber of Commerce and the Chamber of Commerce, after a lifetime in Richmond, were faced by jeers and hoots. The Wicker incident threatened momentarily to become a personal combat. Threats of political death were made against members who dare to vote "no" from altogether. Those who have seen other State prohibition fights of what may be expected in such a campaign.

Rev. James Cannon said that the action of the Chamber of Commerce was taken only by its directors, and that "a number of members" were present during yesterday that they did not endorse it. In reply Mr. Easley pointed to the charter of the chamber, granted by the Legislature, which expressly gives the directors the right to "do all such other acts as appertain to the Chamber of Commerce." As to the test, Mr. Easley said there had been but one, and evidently that man had been ashamed of it, for he had kicked on the outside, instead of to the officers.

## Hearing Not Ended.

The hearing before the Senate committee on the Jordan bill continued to-morrow night, when one hour will be given to each side, and the case will then be submitted.

Half an hour was spent at the outset in discussing the method of procedure and by the committee in deciding what it would do. Thomas W. Head, of Lynchburg, said it looked as though the opposition were playing for time. He wanted a vote, and had rather fall in that way than die by the statute of limitation on March 3. Senator Mupp, Senator Lesner and Dr. Cannon all had something to say on this line. Samuel L. Kelly said it seemed impossible for the advocates of the bill to speak without making insinuations as to the opposition, and denied that he was killing time.

The committee, in executive session, decided to give two hours to each side, half of the time in Virginia. It was decided that the opposition did not use all of its hour, and loses the remainder. The advocates will have the close.

## Dr. Cannon Declines.

Opening for the bill, Dr. Cannon said he represented a very large number of the people of the State. It was a contested, primarily a moral question. The Legislature, he thought, was presumed to represent the people of Virginia, and he asked that to these people the question of license be referred. He addressed himself for some time to the constitutional question involved. Reading from the debates of the Constitutional Convention, he showed how Dr. Dunaway's proposition to refer the question to the people had been defeated. John S. Barbour had said that it was contrary to the principle of local self-government, but did not say, according to Dr. Cannon, that it would be unconstitutional to put it in the Constitution. Walter A. Watson had said it would be unwise, and that he preferred local option laws. Judge Quarles had said that questions had been raised as to these rights (local option rights), and that it was best to put it

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